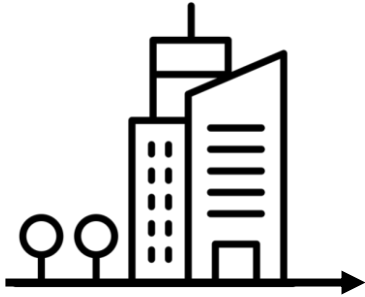


# 7.2 Year 7 Module 2

## Changing places



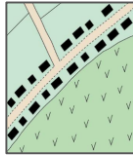
### Geography Knowledge Organiser

## 7.2.1 - Settlements

**Settlement shapes**  
Dispersed



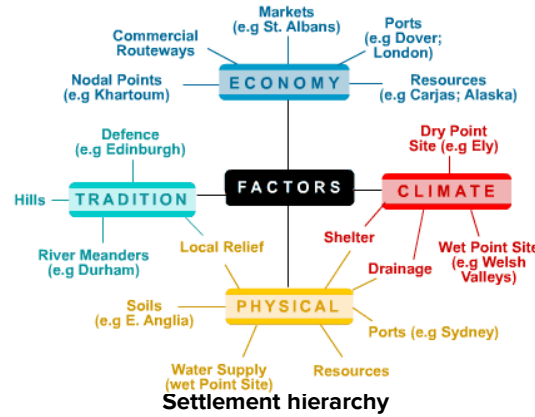
Linear



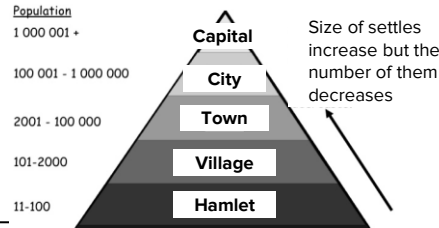
Nucleated



**Settlement factors**



**Settlement hierarchy**



## 7.2.2 - Changing places

**Settlements functions can change**

Tourism	Residential	Industrial	Administrative	Services	Commercial
beaches	houses	factories	government	hospital	Shops
landmark	community	jobs	council	schools	restaurants

**Why settlements change**

Past	Today
People lived and worked locally	Most people travel to work by car
Farm buildings, eg barns	Barns converted to expensive homes
Farm workers' cottages	New housing estates
School	Tea rooms
Local pub	Restaurant pub with car park for day trippers
Church or chapel	Chapel converted to home
Village shop and post office	Local shops closed as people drive to supermarkets on the edge of towns
Village green and duck pond	Infilling with new developments removes communal spaces

**Urbanisation-** increasing proportion of people living in the city

**Rural-urban migration-** movement of people from the countryside to the city. Often for jobs and a better life

**Push-pull factors-** factors which forcefully push people into migrating away (push) or attract them to a place (pull).

## 7.2.3 - Land use

**CBD-** shops, offices, banks & restaurants. There are very few houses. Transport systems such as a bus and train station.

**INNER CITY-** Large factories & industrial. Long rows of terraced housing built in the last century. Houses are small with no garden because land is expensive.

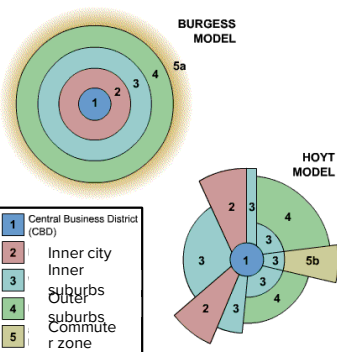
**INNER SUBURBS-** Semi-detached houses with garages and gardens. Streets are much wider than the CBD and inner city

**OUTER SUBURBS-** Large detached modern houses with big gardens & garages. Modern industries and large shopping centres because land is cheaper. Large areas of open green space.

**Greenfield**

Land that has **never** been built on

- + No existing buildings need clearing
- + More space for gardens and garages
- + Cheaper overall = houses are cheaper
- New major roads will need to be built
- Less peace/quiet in the countryside
- Cut down trees and drive wildlife away from the area



1 Central Business District (CBD)

2 Inner city

3 Inner

4 Outer suburbs

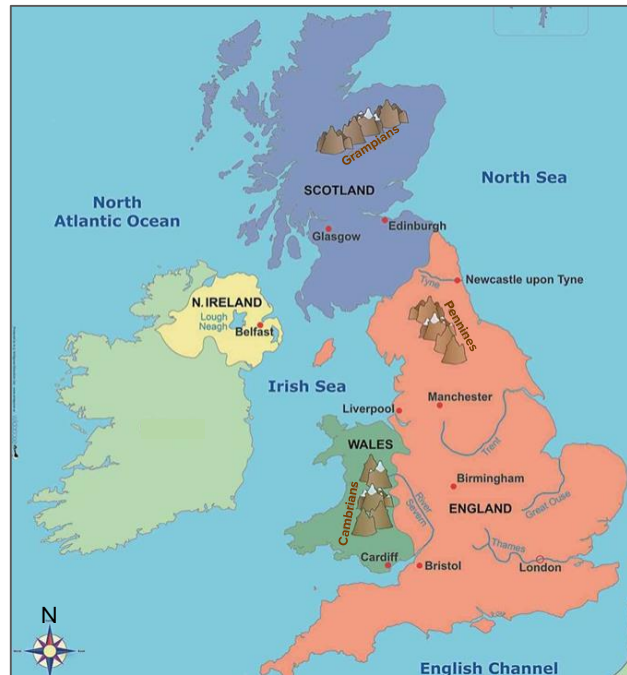
5 Commuter zone

**Brownfield**

Land that has **already** been built on

- + Good use of waste land
- + Make the area look better
- + Infrastructure already around it
- More traffic on the roads
- More infrastructure might be needed
- More expensive, as will need to knock down existing buildings

## 7.2.4 - UK places



## 7.2.5 - LIC cities

**Causes of urban growth in LICs**

**[Push]** A lack of employment opportunities in the countryside. Overpopulation and poor crop yields

**[Pull]** Better paid jobs in the cities, an expected higher standard of living, and more reliable food (pull)

People who migrate to towns and cities tend to be young and so have higher birth rates in that age range.

**Problems in shanty towns**

**Overcrowding** - the settlement has a high population density.

Fires - fires can spread quickly.

**Overpopulation** - the area does not have enough resources to support the growing population.

**Competition for jobs** - jobs are in short supply.

**Disease** - poor sanitation and limited health care can lead to the spread of disease.

**Lack of space** - the newest and poorest arrivals may be forced to live on the worst quality land.

**Lack of Infrastructure** - services are poor, public transport is limited and connections to the electricity supply can be limited and sometimes dangerous.

**Responses to shanty town problems**

**Site and service schemes** These give people the chance to rent or buy a piece of land. The land is connected to the city by transport links and has access to essential services (eg water). People build their own homes using money from a low-interest loan.

**Self-help schemes** These give people the tools and training to improve their homes. Low-interest loans may be used to help people fund these changes. People may be given legal ownership of the land.

**Rural investment** Improving the quality of life and creating greater opportunities in rural areas may prevent people from migrating to urban areas. Investment in rural areas may therefore help to improve conditions in the city as well.